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THE

EASTERN BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

(Established 1894.)

PROPERTY
FINANCE COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE.

MONOMETALLIST PERPLEXITIES,

BY

W. S. WETMORE,
President of the Eastern Bimetallic League.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1895.

X-HG 407
Pamphlet collection
#136

THE

EASTERN BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

(Established 1894.)

MONOMETALLIST PERPLEXITIES,

BY

W. S. WETMORE,

President of the Eastern Bimetallic League.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1895.

copy 2

95 b7 #37 X-HG407
Pamphlet collection
PROPERTY FINANCE COMMISSION U.S. SENATE

Bimetallism.

Memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer against International Bimetallism,

AND

REPLY OF THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE, Manchester, Eng.

WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR W. V. HARCOURT, M.P., AND HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, ESQ.

To the Right Honourable
The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

SIR,

"We, the undersigned, merchants and bankers in the City of of London, desire to address you in reference to the discussion which has lately taken place in Parliament on the question of the currency.

"We have observed with regret the growing agitation in favour of what is called Bimetallism, the more so since this theory has apparently obtained the support of persons of eminence and authority.

"As long as it was proposed to apply the Bimetallic principle to foreign countries only, we did not feel concerned to offer an opinion, but we are constrained to state that we should view with grave apprehension any change in the system of currency which has prevailed without intermission in this country since 1816.

"The experience of nearly 80 years has convinced us that this system is in every respect suited to our wants, and that under it the commercial supremacy of Great Britain and the financial ascendency of London have been established and maintained.

"We believe that any serious attempt to modify it by the substitution of silver as a standard of value either alone or concurrently with gold would be followed by consequences dangerous to the interests of the Trade and Commerce of the Country,* and, further, that, if it were possible that such a measure could not only become law, but be made effective in practice, it might disturb contracts, injure credit, check enterprise, and thus prove disastrous both to capitalists and to wage-earners.

"We venture, therefore, to express our earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government will not only refuse their countenance to any change in our monetary system, but that they will avoid entangling proposals which might lead persons either abroad or at home to believe that England is prepared to depart from the single gold standard which is established by law and sanctioned by custom.

* In the original draft published in *The Times* of the 8th May, 1895, the phrase used was "DANGEROUS TO THE INTERESTS WHICH WE SPECIALLY REPRESENT."

Monometallism

X-HG407
Pamphlet
collection

MO[illegible]TALLISM UNMASKED;

OR THE

NO[illegible]

Gold Mania of the Nineteenth Century.

#38

SHOWING

THE DEFECTS OF OUR PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM,

WITH SOME

Suggestions for a Remedy.

PROPERTY
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
S. SENATE

BY
A SENIOR OPTIME.

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

1895.

Price Sixpence.

X-HG407

Pamphlet collection

PLAIN WORDS AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

An Address delivered to the Blackburn Trades Council, November 13, 1894.

BY

JOSHUA RAWLINSON,

OF BURNLEY,

FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MANCHESTER:
Published at the Office of the *Manchester City News*,
Strutt-street, Cross-street,
1895.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

#40 X-HG 407
Pamphlet collection

[*FIFTH THOUSAND.*]

INTERNATIONAL

BIMETALLISM:

A CURE FOR

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

A LECTURE

DELIVERED AT TETBURY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1894,

Under the auspices of the Kingscote Agricultural Association,

BY

H. L. WETHERED.

REVISED AND WITH ADDITIONS.

"IN ADVERSITY, CONSIDER."

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON & Co., Royal Exchange,
BRISTOL:
J. HAYWARD & Co., 1, Corn Street.
1895.

TWO PENCE.

596
X-HG 407
H41
Pamphlet collection

ADDRESS

ON

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM,

DELIVERED BEFORE

The London Institution,

8TH MAY, 1895,

BY

HERBERT T. GIBBS.

PROPERTY
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
U.S. SENATE.

Chairman:

The Right Hon. Wm. Lidderdale.

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

1895.

Price Sixpence.

456

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Pamphlet collection

#42

THE

ERRORS AND FALLACIES

OF

BIMETALLISM.

PROPERTY
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
U. S. SENATE.

BY

A. ELLISSEN.

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
1895.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

X-HG 407

The Bimetallic Panacea

Practically Discussed

BY

Messrs. GOLDNEY—*Monometallist.*
SILVERTON—*Bimetallist.*
BARKER—*A Cynic.*

Cast thy waters cast thy bread,
And after many days thou'lt find it;
But gold, alas this mean spread,
Shall sink and leave no mark behind it.

SWIFT

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON & CO., ROYAL EXCHANGE.
1895.

X-HG401

Pamphlet collection

MONOMETALLISM:

ORIGIN OF MONETARY PANICS,

AND

THE BANK CRISES.

FALLACY OF MONOMETALLISM.

WHY IT SHOULD BE DISCARDED.

ECONOMIC RESULTS.

BY

W. C. COCKSON,

Author of Works on Social and Sanitary Science, Dietetics, The Preservation of Health: Late Editor of the Herald, the National Life, &c.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE AMBLER,
195, REGENT STREET, W.
1896.

X-HG 407
#45

International Bimetalism.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE

California Bankers Association

April 20, 1897

AT ITS

Annual Convention, Held at Los Angeles.

BY
JOHN J. VALENTINE
PRESIDENT OF
WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

X-HG 407

Woodruff, Francis Eben.

#46

A MONETARY AGREEMENT.

BY AN AMERICAN IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CHINA.

An International Monetary Agreement is needed to give the United States and the world a stable standard and measure of value. The repeal of our silver-purchase law has doubtless prevented the evils of a change from a gold standard of one value to a silver standard of another and widely differing value; but it is a grave error to suppose that, in the present monetary condition of the world, either a gold or a silver standard gives a stable measure of value.

Many, who have been used from childhood to reckon prices in gold alone, unthinkingly believe the value of gold to be steadfast while all else moves. The gold standard is to them a sun around which silver, commodities, wages, rents, whatever has exchange value, all revolve. Astronomers tell us, however, that the sun too moves, and to those who have had to reckon prices in silver as well as in gold this faith in gold's fixity seems as mistaken as the alleged belief of the ostrich that it is protected from its pursuers when its head is buried in the sand so that it cannot see them. In the bazaars of India, gold is bought and sold for a price like any marketable commodity. If one asked the price of silver in Chinese, he would not be understood; to ascertain the value of one metal in the other, the question must be what is the price of gold.

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#47

BUREAU OF ROLLS & LIBRARY
To the Library of Congress.
From the Dept. of State.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AN OPEN LETTER

to the intelligent english speaking people

ON THE

Continent of America

HUMBLY DEDICATED TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

PORFIRIO DIAZ

President of the United States of Mexico,

Gadd, Montgomery

X-HG 407

Pamphlet collection

#48

GOLD AND SILVER

ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

[Farrell John Villiers]

HERETOFORE, NOW AND FOREVER

ARE

THE WORLD'S MONEY

AND LET ALL NATIONS SAY AMEN.

#49 X-HG407
Pamphlet
collection

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM

TO CORRECT

SHORTAGE OF MONEY METAL

AND

WORLD DEPRESSION

BY

THEODORE MARBURG, M. A., LL. D.

Reprinted from New York Times

X-HG 407
Pamphlet collection
A 50

MONEY
THE SILVER QUESTION
and
BIMETALLISM

By JAMES H. TELLER

SPEAR PRINTING CO.
Publishers
Denver, Colorado
1932

Copy 2

Silver gen X-HG 407

#51

Pamphlet collection

LIMITED BIMETALLISM AT NO FIXED RATIO AND BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS IN RELATION TO SILVER

by

FRANCIS H. BROWNELL

Chairman of the Board of American Smelting and Refining Company

120 Broadway

New York City

February 8, 1932

X-HG407

Pamphlet collection

#52

Silver—Its Future as Money

By FRANCIS H. BROWNELL

Reprinted from the
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
March, 1932

X-HG 407

Pamphlet collection H53

IMPROVING WORLD TRADE CONDITIONS BY INFORMALLY STABILIZING SILVER AT NO FIXED RATIO TO GOLD

By

FRANCIS H. BROWNELL

PRESENT SILVER SITUATION

AS SEEN BY

IRVING TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

X-HG 407

Pamphlet collection #54

THE DESIRABILITY OF RESTORING SILVER TO ITS PRE-WAR STATUS

AN ADDRESS

delivered before the Mineral Law Section of the

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

at Atlantic City, September 16, 1931,

by

FRANCIS H. BROWNELL

Chairman of Board of Directors of
American Smelting and Refining Company
New York City

- Copy 2 -

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Pamphlet collection

#55

SILVER and the Crisis

By

H. E. MOON

29
X-HG 407
#56
Pamphlet collection

THE BIMETALLIC RATIO.

A LETTER FROM

M. HENRI CERNUSCHI

TO THE LONDON "TIMES."

PROPERTY
FINANCE COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE.

[Reprinted from the London "Times" of June 2nd, 1894.]

London:
P. S. KING & SON, 12 & 14, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER,
S.W.

XHG 407
Bimetallic league, Manchester, Eng.
Pamphlet collection
I
#57

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE MONETARY QUESTION.

—:o:—

Memorials Against & in Favour of International Bimetallism

—:o:—

The following Memorial was forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by some Members of the Stock Exchanges of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

To the Right Honourable
SIR MICHAEL E. HICKS-BEACH, BART., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We, the undersigned members of the Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh Stock Exchange, venture to address you in support of the views recently laid before you by bankers and merchants in the City of London, and to deprecate, with them, any change in the system of currency which has prevailed in this country for nearly eighty years. The proposed change, if effected, would represent, to say the least of it, a vast experiment, the result of which, from an investor's point of view, may to some extent be measured by the esteem in which gold and Currency Securities are relatively held in this country. Ten years ago 100 classes of Currency Bonds and forty classes of Gold Bonds of the United States Railway Companies were officially quoted by the London Stock Exchange. The quotations of Currency Bonds have now shrunk to twenty-eight classes, whilst those of Gold Bonds have increased to 190 classes, a conclusive evidence of the distrust of Currency Securities entertained by investors. We would point out that investors have embarked some thousands of millions sterling in British Securities on a gold basis, and would urge that any disturbance of the financial system tending to a debasement of British currency would constitute a monetary revolution, of which it is impossible to foresee the effect.

The following Memorial was forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by some Members of the London Stock Exchange:

To the Right Honourable
SIR MICHAEL E. HICKS BEACH, BART., M.P.
Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We, the undersigned members of the London Stock Exchange,

X-HG 407

Pamphlet Collection

#58

SILVER

SOME PERTINENT FACTS RELATING TO BIMETALLISM

By

WILLIAM A. HESSE

JUNEAU, ALASKA

APRIL 9 ,1933

X-HG407
#59
Pamphlet collection

SILVER DIPLOMACY

BY
JEANNETTE P. NICHOLS

REPRINTED FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY
VOL. XLVIII, NO. 4, DECEMBER, 1933

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1933

Address to Bishops at [illegible]
by Mr. H. E. Moon on March [illegible] 1933.

IS THE GOLD STANDARD A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION TO-DAY. X-HG407

HG407

#60

Pamphlet collection.

Gentlemen,

I have been asked to read you a paper, or say a few words on the question as to whether or not the Gold Standard is a practical proposition to-day, but before embarking on the pros and cons of that subject, I should like to explain my conception of what money really is, and how it functions as a measure of value, and medium for exchanging goods, both internally and between countries.

First of all let me tell you that almost anything can be used as money. For instance, in the old days, cattle were reckoned as money, and to-day in some parts of Africa, the natives reckon their wealth in terms of cattle and other beasts of burden - even to their women-folk; while in Lapland, the Laps reckoned their wealth in heads of reindeer. I need only remind you that the very word capital is derived from Caput - a head.

In Japan, rice used to be the chief money, or measure of value, and when I was living in Japan some years ago, I remember that a piece of land was valued at so many Koku of rice.

In the South Sea Islands, we all know that Shells were used as money, and in the Island of Yap in the Southern Pacific, they used circular stones until quite recently. These stones have a hole bored in the centre so that the large ones (about the size of a motor wheel) can be wheeled down the road with a stick pushed through the centre, and the smaller ones carried on a man's head. I have seen this money myself in Hongkong, but I can't say I have ever used it. You see, you can hardly go about with a number of discs of granite, the size of a soup plate, and hand over a couple every time you order a "double."

Well. Thousands of years ago, it was found that the most convenient forms of money were the two precious metals. Gold

X-HG 407
#61
Pamphlet collection

Bimetallism.

THE BIMETALIC

(GOLD AND SILVER)

SINGLE STANDARD MONEY

An Honest Dollar is the Noblest Work of Statesmanship.

"No more important step in the direction of Empire unity could be achieved than an agreement bringing into existence a common currency with a SINGLE STANDARD, applicable to every part of the Empire. The British Empire would then stand as a solid rock amid a world of struggling currencies."

—London Observer.

X-HG 407
#162

FOR SILVER MONEY!

Extracts from Recent Published Opinions of Eminent British and American Financiers, Economists & Monetary Experts in Favour of Bimetallism

September, 1934.

HG405

X-HG 407
Pamphlet collection
#63

No. 2.

The Bimetallic League and the Gold Standard Defence Association.

Reply to Leaflet No. 2 of the Gold Standard Defence Association.

LORD FARRER APPRECIATED.

(The Leaflet to which this is a reply will be found on page 12).

The Gold Standard Defence Association has commenced its issue of pamphlets. No. 1 states that "one leading object of "the Association will be to explain the principles which should "govern a sound currency and a trustworthy standard of value." This laudable object has long been pursued by the Bimetallic League. We await with interest the different "explanation" which the new League promises to supply,—an explanation apparently differing from any that has ever yet been heard of, for we are told (in heavy type) that "it is a *fatal objection to* "*Bimetallism* that no one can foresee its ultimate results." Now, if it is a mark of a good currency system that we can foresee its ultimate results, it follows, that there are "fatal objections" to every system of currency hitherto conceived,—above all, to the existing system of Monometallism under which, as competent authorities, Bimetallist and Monometallist alike, agree, the gold standard has varied about 75* per cent. in a score of years and is continuing to vary to an extent beyond the power of prevision to determine. Lord Farrer and the President of the Gold Association (Mr. Bertram Currie) were members of the Committee on whose advice the late Government closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and introduced a nondescript currency whose immediate results they failed to

* According to Mr. Sauerbeck, whose figures Lord Farrer adopts in paragraph 7, if the level of prices in 1873 be represented by 111 ("Journal of Royal Statistical Society" for Sept., 1893, p. 247), it shows a fall to 63 in 1894 ("Journal" for March 1895, p. 140). In other words, 63 gold sovereigns were as valuable, or had as much purchasing power in 1894, as 111 in 1873, a variation of $\frac{48}{63}$ or 76·19 per cent. measured backward from 1894.

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Pamphlet
collection

No. 4. #64

The Bimetallic League and the Gold Standard Defence Association.

Reply to Leaflet No. 4 of the Gold Standard Defence Association.

THE FICTIONS OF THE GOLD STANDARD DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

BY F. J. FARADAY.

(The Leaflet to which this is a reply will be found on page 7).

(1). Under the heading "Bimetallism Briefly Refuted," the Gold Standard Defence Association has issued a leaflet, the opening sentences of which are as follow:—

> "The most expeditious way of testing the truth of Bimetallism is to quote what leading Bimetallists have said or written, and then to show immediately that each statement in turn does not tally with fact. In this way **an interesting museum of mis-statements can be presented** for the amusement or enjoyment of the impartial spectator."

With commendable prudence the writer of this leaflet has withheld his name; but as the names of Mr. Bertram Currie, the Right Hon. Lord Hillingdon, and the Hon. George Peel appear as those of the officials of the Association at the head of the leaflet, we must assume that they have vicariously accepted the responsibility for this "Museum of Mis-statements."

(2). The Bimetallists assert that during the period when the French mints were open to the free coinage of gold and silver, on the basis of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, the ratio at which gold and

X-HG 407
Pamphlet collection

No. 6.

#65

The Bimetallic League and the Gold Standard Defence Association.

Reply to Leaflet No. 6 of the Gold Standard Defence Association.

THE OLD BIMETALLISM AND THE NEW.

(*The Leaflet to which this is a reply will be found on page* 5).

1. The Bimetallic League are not concerned to dispute with the Gold Association as to whether there was of old, or is now, a Theory of Bimetallism. We are content with the practice as it was from 1666 to 1798; leaving our opponents to play with words and disregard facts, to pretend that the Bimetallism of Locke and Newton which we advocate, becomes a wholly different thing in theory and practice, when we add a safeguard for which they strove, but to which under the political circumstances of the time they could not attain. It hurts no one that the Gold Association should think Locke and Newton incapable of theorising on the system which they administered. No one ever called those two great men Bimetallists, because the craze of Monometallism had not entered into the mind of man, and there was no need for the distinctive name. But their monetary system was that of **an open mint for both metals as legal tender money at a ratio fixed by law.** That, and no other, is our theory and practice. They changed the ratio from time to time, and they said they did so in order to cause it to approximate to the average ratio of the continent; but the Gold Association, with half truth, say it was "when market "conditions changed." Does the old system become a new system by the fact of other nations agreeing to it in every detail? Is a fixed ratio not a fixed ratio if it is safeguarded by other nations adopting it?

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Pamphlet collection
#66

No. 10.

The Bimetallic League and the Gold Standard Defence Association.

Reply to Leaflet No. 10 of the Gold Standard Defence Association.

BIMETALLISM AND LEGAL TENDER.

By T. E. Powell.

(*The Leaflet to which this is a Reply will be found on page* 18.)

The tenth leaflet of the Gold Defence Series is entitled "Bimetallism and Legal Tender." If it were an independent contribution to the money controversy, even though (as it is) by Lord Farrer, we should not think it worth an answer; for the argument about legal tender can hardly mislead a man of ordinary intelligence, who is acquainted with the meaning of the phrase—certainly not a City man—and such other matter as it contains is of the stalest and flattest. But the leaflet bears the number and impress of the Gold Standard Defence Association, and we have been told by our leading journal that it is a "tract for the times." We do not think that Monometallists need to be taught what "legal tender" means; but evidently it is possible for a great light of the Gold Association to get confused even about this.

The ostensible occasion for the sermon on legal tender is this very innocent sentence, occurring in a letter of our President published in *The Times* of September 4: "The Mint would again be opened to the coinage of gold and silver into

cd. under Powell.

X-HG407 Pamphlet collection

No. 11. #67

The Bimetallic League and the Gold Standard Defence Association.

THE SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF BIMETALLISM.

By T. E. POWELL.

(*The Leaflet to which this number is a reply will be found on p.* 14).

Leaflet No. 11 of the Gold Standard Defence purports to be scientific, and must be treated as such. It is not signed, which was wise of a writer who had a reputation either to make or to lose.

It was a pity that an economist could not be got to write it, but there were obvious difficulties.

I cannot be brief in criticising this leaflet, for briefness could only be attained at the expense of clearness; but I have tried not to be longer than necessary.

1. The statement of the theory (or, as it should be called, law) made in the first paragraph is in various essential ways quite wrong, which is a pity; for a critic, even though not a professional, should state correctly what he is about to criticise. Thus (*a*)

> "It is impossible, Bimetallists admit, for legislatures generally by mere fiat to cause any two commodities to *exchange* at a given ratio."

The word "exchange" is most misleading. The object of Bimetallism is, indeed, to secure that there shall be a fixed relative value, or par, to which exchanges of gold and silver will always closely approximate; but it is no part of Bimetallism, as many Monometallists think, to make silver and gold interchangeable. The State, under Bimetallism, turns gold freely into money, and turns silver freely into money, but does not give gold money for silver, nor silver money for gold, nor are any private exchanges either enjoined or encouraged.

Again (*b*)

> "But in coinage and money, by exception, they affirm that the thing can be done."

The words "by exception" are misleading. The operation of Bimetallism is an example of a general law—the best example;

X-HG 407
Pamphlet
collection
#168
Wells, David Ames.

BIMETALLISM.

I PROPOSE to treat in this paper of the Economic Disturbances resulting from recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. Notwithstanding the great attention that has been given to this subject in recent years—with its almost interminable resulting publications and public and private discussions—there is probably no other economic or fiscal problem concerning which there is so little comprehension on the part of the general public, or so little agreement as to causes and results among those who have made it a matter of special investigation.* It is of the first importance, therefore, for the understanding of the past involved economic disturbances, that a clear and succinct statement of what has happened should be presented, and such a statement it is now proposed to attempt.

For many years prior to 1873 the bullion price of silver remained very nearly constant at from 60 to 61 pence per ounce in the London market, while the market ratio of gold to silver, or the ratio according to which gold and silver could be interchanged, was limited in London, from 1851 to 1872 inclusive, to a range of variation of from 1 to 15·19 (the minimum) in 1859 to 1 to 15·65 (the maximum) in 1872.†

In 1873 the new German Empire—recognizing the importance of having a monetary system better suited to her advanced industrial and commercial situation than that which she then possessed, and also the desirability of having a uniform coinage throughout the

* "It has been my experience, that about nine men out of ten, even of those who might be expected to have some definite views upon the subject, when asked their opinion upon the expediency or necessity of adopting a bimetallic monetary system, will reply, 'Oh, that is a very important question, but I do not pretend to understand it.'"—EDWARD ATKINSON, *British Association Proceedings*, 1887.

† Pixley and Abell's "Tables."

copy 2

X-HG 407

#69

The Danger to English Industry from the Competition of Silver-using Countries.

BIMETALLISTS are accused of beginning, always, by a reference to 1873. The reason is that the monetary changes which have ended by dividing the world into two monetary camps began in that year. From the earliest dawn of commercial history, the world had used both gold and silver as legal tender money. Different States had different ratios, but they varied practically within the limits of an unit; and parity was maintained within these limits for the simple reason that no one would give 17 oz. of silver for an ounce of gold if he could get 16 oz. coined into the equivalent value of legal tender money, at an open mint. The rift which was to destroy this metallic harmony began with the adoption of a single gold standard by England in 1816; and so nearly as anything can be traced to a first cause, it seems to have been the neglect of Parliament to make our rating of silver and gold agree with that of the chief Continental nations, which led up to that misfortune.

The inconvenience was noted so far back as 1717. It was found that England was losing all her silver, and Sir Isaac Newton pointed out that this was because the guinea was rated by law at 21s. 6d., whereas it was only worth from 20s. 5d. to 20s. 8d. in other countries. The result naturally was that people sent their gold to buy our silver; and the obvious remedy, as Sir Isaac pointed out, was to conform to the average Continental rate. "There would then be no temptation to export silver rather than gold; and to compass that, there seemed nothing more requisite than to take off 10d. or 12d. from the guinea." Parliament went some way towards adopting his advice, but not far enough. It took off 6d., making the guinea worth 21s. or $15\frac{1}{11}$ to 1; but as this still left a profit of several pence, the drain went on; and so it happened that what money we had left in 1816 was chiefly gold. Silver there was practically none, and I have spoken with old men who remember when five-shilling packets of coppers did the

X-HG556

Pamphlet collection

#70

THE

SILVER QUESTION.

BY

HORACE WHITE.

CHICAGO:
JANSEN, McCLURG & COMPANY.

NEW YORK:
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.
1876.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

X-HG 556

Pamphlet collection

#71

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

SPEECHES

OF

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR,

OF MISSISSIPPI,

AND

HON. BENJ. H. HILL,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE

U. S. SENATE,

1878.

X/HG 556

Pamphlet collection

#72

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. S. MORRILL,

OF VERMONT,

IN THE

UNITED STATES SENATE,

JANUARY 28, 1878.

WASHINGTON.
1878.

X-HG 556

SILVER COINAGE.

pamphlet collection

#73

SPEECH

OF

athaniel ster.

HON. N. P. HILL,

OF COLORADO.

DELIVERED IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JUNE 20, 1882.

WASHINGTON.
1882.

HG 553 #74

Pamphlet collection

THE

IMPENDING CRISIS IN OUR FINANCES.

A PLAN TO MAKE GOLD AND SILVER CIRCULATE EQUALLY.

—BY—

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

X-HG-556

Pamphlet collection

#75

IMPOLICY OF AN EXCESS OF SILVER COINAGE.

REMARKS

OF

JUSTIN S. MORRILL,

OF VERMONT,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 20, 1886,

ON THE

RESOLUTION OF MR. BECK OF DECEMBER 18, 1885.

WASHINGTON.
1886.

X-HG556

#76

Pamphlet collection

ADDRESS

BY

HON. N. P. HILL,

BEFORE

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ON

SILVER COINAGE.

DELIVERED JANUARY 9, 1886.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Commercial Club:

The subject upon which you have done me the honor of inviting me to address you naturally divides itself into two parts: The first is the general question of maintaining both gold and silver as the measure of values in the commercial world. The second is the special question of what is practicable and expedient to be done by this country to uphold silver as a coördinate money with gold, if we decide that our interests require us to uphold it.

Upon the first branch of the subject it is not believed that there is much difference of opinion in the Northeastern States, and there is substantially none in the other sections of the United States. It is true that the enormous production of gold which followed immediately upon the discovery of the Californian and Australian mines created here, as well as in Europe, a belief that the monetary standard was threatened with a serious depreciation which could be avoided in no other way than by demonetizing one of the metals. But the yield of those mines soon reached its maximum, and began to decline; and the additional stimulus which it gave to business and enterprises so expanded the commercial exchanges of the world that the effect of the new gold in raising prices was not great, and was beneficial rather than alarming. Under the experiences of the disastrous consequences of the demonetizing of silver, twelve and fifteen years ago, by Germany and the Scandinavian States, it is now a

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S.P.L. JUN 14 1890

#77

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SILVER COINAGE IN 1890.

REMARKS

OF

MR. MORRILL, Justin Smith

OF VERMONT,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890,

THE SENATE HAVING UNDER CONSIDERATION THE BILL (S. 2350) AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES ON DEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION.

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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

WASHINGTON.
1890.

X-H G 556

Pamphlet collection

#178

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

FANTASTIC REASONS AND HYSTERICAL OBJECTIONS NOW ADVANCED AS ARGUMENT.

VALUE OF SILVER COIN.

THE GOLD MEN HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITION.

JUST ENOUGH, NO MORE.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT IT IS THE AMOUNT OF CURRENCY NEEDED.

SHERMAN AND SILVER.

IF FREE COINAGE IS REVOLUTIONARY, WHAT WAS THE ACT OF 1873?

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
GEO. R. GRAY, PRINTER.
1891.

X-HG556

Pamphlet collection

#79

The Silver Policy of 1891.

REMARKS

OF

JUSTIN S. MORRILL,

OF VERMONT,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Tuesday, January 6, 1891.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 4675) to provide against the contraction of the currency, and for other purposes—

Mr. MORRILL said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I shall occupy the time of the Senate very briefly, not hoping to change the opinion of any Senator, but to show that I am one of those who have never believed that it will add to riches by a computation in inflated money, nor that a cheap standard of money by which to buy will not be a cheap standard by which to sell.

In view of the financial panic at New York about a month ago, and of a rather popular demand, whether well or ill founded, for some increase of the currency in circulation as lawful money, and also in view of the very earnest appeals of our distinguished friends, the Senators from Colorado and Nevada, whose ability, sincerity, and large State interests we all recognize, I have been willing to stretch a point in order to keep step in harmony with them in their new and advanced silver propositions.

But the appetite, it has been said, grows upon what it feeds. Even some Democratic candidates for the Presidency pull down their vest and are said to admit something of a progressive appetite. It was not enough to assent to sweeping the vaults of the Treasury for ten millions of worn and battered minor silver coins to be manufactured into "the dollars of our fathers," which nobody calls for, instead of into new and fresh minor silver coins, for which there is a large present demand, although the sole purpose was to create a necessity for the future purchase of ten millions more of silver bullion, for which silver certificates were to be issued, as well as for the ten millions of battered minor coinage. Nor was it enough that the five or six millions of trade dollars, paid for and now in the Treasury in the shape of bullion, should be coined into the standard silver dollars and be represented by the issue of an equal amount of silver certificates.

It was not enough to assent, without a whimper, to authorizing the

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#80

Pamphlet collection

Silver question — Speeches in Congress.

COIN AND CURRENCY.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

OF OHIO,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891.

WASHINGTON.
1891.

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H81

AGAINST FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Pamphlet collection

SPEECH

OF

JOHN SHERMAN,

SENATOR FROM OHIO,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

MAY 31 AND JUNE 1, 1892.

WASHINGTON.
1892.

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Pamphlet collection

#82

UNLIMITED SILVER COINAGE AN UNLIMITED DISASTER.

REMARKS

OF

MR. MORRILL, OF VERMONT,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 6, 1892.

WASHINGTON.
1892.

By transfer from
National Monetary Commission,
1912

HG 558

Pamphlet collection

THE SILVER QUESTION: Address delivered before the Washington County Agricultural Society at its Eighteenth Annual Fair by Rowland Hazard, Pres't of the Society, September 14, 1892.

#83

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#84

Pamphlet collection

The Unlimited Coinage of Gold and Silver

Essential to the Prosperity of the United States.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Hon. N. P. Hill, of Colorado, Before the Sound Money Convention of Commercial Organizations at Washington, D. C., September 12th, 1893.

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Pamphlet collection

#185

A Practical Solution of the Silver Problem

Dedicated with great Respect to the
Most Honorable Grover Cleveland.
June 29, 1893.

A substitute for the purchasing clause suggested on pages 11 and 18.

The 3 first pages of the letter explain the whole Solution.
The balance of the communication is general information.
The whole paper can be read leisurely in 60 minutes.

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AGRICULTURE.

REVISED EDITION.

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By J. F. de Navarro,
New York.

284
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Pamphlet
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#86

The Gospel of Bi-Metallism.

By F. J. SCOTT.

"The people are not a furious herd who must be kept in chains. All-wise, quiet and moderate when they are truly free, they are violent and unruly for under those governments where they are systematically debased in order to have a pretext to desuse them."

Mazzini, 1854.

This has Silver been systematically undermined to a class interested in its depreciation until its debasement is made a pretext for despising it, in order to re-nominate its disuse.

X-HG 556

#87

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

SPEECH

OF

JOHN SHERMAN,

A SENATOR FROM OHIO,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

WASHINGTON.
1894.

X-HC 556 #88 Pamphlet collection

Addressed Especially to Business Men.

BIMETALLISM and MONOMETALLISM.

A PLAIN EXPLANATION OF THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION THAT All Voters Can and Should Understand.

Who Are Interested ?
What Does Bimetallism Require ?
What Does Parity of Value Mean ?
What is the Debtor's Option Right ?

How Does Free Coinage Work ?
Who Can Judge Monetary Systems ?
Why Have Unlimited Silver Coinage ?
Is There Really a Money Contraction?

Why Should Not the United States Submit Its Monetary System to European Decision ?

HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICS.

BY J. R. GRAHAM.

For sale by all Newsdealers. Mailed, postage prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price, 10 cents. Special rates for quantities. Correspondence invited.

PRESS OF H. L. WILSON PRINTING CO., 59 State Street, Rochester, N. Y. Book and Job Printers.

1894.

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Pamphlet collection

#89

Special Message
August 8th, 1893

Extract from
Third Annual Message
December 2nd, 1895

GROVER CLEVELAND

X-HG 556

#90

WHAT FREE COINAGE MEANS.

Pamphlet collection

AS SUPPORTED BY THE SILVER PEOPLE,

IT MEANS INCREASED VALUES ON THE BASIS OF A DOLLAR THAT IS WORTH FIFTY CENTS.

HOKE SMITH.

REFORM CLUB SOUND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK.

1895.

X-HG 556

Pamphlet collection

#92

SPEECH

OF

HON. H. A. HERBERT,

AT THE OPERA HOUSE, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,

OCTOBER 11, 1895.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you, Mr. President, for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to introduce me, and I thank you all most heartily for this generous reception.

We are here to-day to consider the question whether the United States Government should undertake, without the co-operation of other countries, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

It is fortunate that the people of our State have taken up this question for consideration so far in advance of the time when they will be called upon to pass upon it at the polls, as now we shall have ample time to deliberate carefully. It is the singular good fortune of a Republican government that it is always to the interest of its rulers, the people, to be right; and when they settle themselves down, as you have done, with every incentive to ascertain which is the right and which is the wrong of any public question, the very first thing they do is to carefully discard all prejudices that may stand in the way of correct reasoning. Politicians may trouble themselves about their records, they may be tempted for the sake of consistency to adhere to error even when it is shown to be error, but not so with the people. They claim and exercise the right to change their opinions whenever they see good cause, and when they do change their views, they never hesitate to announce the fact at the polls. Thus it is that the American people have correctly solved so many difficult problems. Firmly impressed as I am with the correctness of the views I hold, having reached them after long study, and fully confiding in the ultimate wisdom of the people of our State, I venture with great confidence to address you to-day upon the question under consideration, asking only that each of you will weigh carefully and patiently the facts and arguments I may advance and then draw your own conclusions.

In the remarks I made at Montgomery on last Friday it lay in the line of my argument to show, as I shall attempt to do here to-day, that the American silver

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#91

Pamphlet collection

CLEVELAND, Grover

ON THE

MONEY QUESTION.

"Disguise It as We May, the Line of Battle Is Drawn Between the Forces of Safe Currency and Those of Silver Mono-Metallism."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1895.

"To Messrs. WILLIAM T. BAKER, GEORGE W. SMITH, JOHN A. ROACHE, T. W. HARVEY, DAVID KELLY and HENRY C. ROBBINS:

"GENTLEMEN—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to the cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of

HH G 556

Pamphlet collection

#93

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ST. LOUIS.

FARM PRODUCTS, WAGES AND SILVER.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

PRESENTED TO THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ST. LOUIS,
APRIL 20, 1896.

BY

ROBERT MOORE,

Civil Engineer, M. Am. Soc. C. E., M. Inst. C. E., M. Am. Economic Assn.,
AND
Member Commercial Club of St. Louis.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, MO.:
R. P. STUDLEY & CO., PRINTERS, 221 NORTH MAIN STREET.
1896.

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Pamphlet collection #94

THE LAW AND FACTS

* * ON THE * *

Money Question.

The Issue—History.

Demonetization of Silver.

Evidence of Fraud.

Bland-Allison Law.

Sherman Law.

Bonds For Gold.

Is Free Silver Repudiation?

Bank Control of the Government.

Contraction of the Currency.

What a Dollar Buys and What Buys a Dollar.

The Fifty-Cent Dollar—What is a Dollar?

Bimetalism or Mono-Metalism.

Gold Basis Means Slavery.

Over Production—Legislating for Mine Owners.

Other Nations—"The Flood of Cheap Silver."

BY

TILGHMAN E. BALLARD,

EMERSON E. BALLARD,

Editors of The Annual on the Law of Real Property, "Ballards' Real Estate Statutes of Indiana," "Ballards' Real Estate Statutes of Kentucky," "Ballards' Ohio Law of Real Property," and Editors with Mr. Thornton, of "Thornton & Ballards Annotated Indiana Practice Code.

Crawfordsville, Ind.
1896.

REVIEW PRINTERS.

HG 556

Pamphlet collection

#95

The Issues of the Campaign Sound Money.

By Mary F. Henderson,
Newton Foote
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1896

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
Gibson Bros., Printers and Bookbinders.
1896.

HG556

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#96

"Three Evenings with Silver and Money."

A TALK OF FOUR NEIGHBORS

ABOUT

MONEY and SILVER.

FROM THE REMARKS OF

HON. JOS. W. BABCOCK,

OF WISCONSIN,

In the House of Representatives,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 8, 1896.

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JOINT CORRESPONDENCE

GOLD VERSUS SILVER

"To increase our exports, sound money is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, National, as well as individual, bankruptcy must ensue!"

PRESIDENT GRANT
(In his Message, of Dec. 1st, 1873)

PRICE 10 CENTS

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary of Agriculture, President Chicago's Citizens, Advocating the Gold Standard

EDWARD STEIN,
Director Bi-Metallic Association Philadelphia, Advocating Price Ratio 16 to 1

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#98

THE FARMERS' DOLLAR.

By JOHN S. HANSON,

AUTHOR OF "GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY," AND "TWENTY YEARS OF SILVER."

FIVE MILLION owners and tenants of farms in the United States, producing annually more than $200,000,000,000 from the soil, are directly interested in the settlement of the question, What is to be the monetary standard of this country? The question is one entirely practical, absolutely devoid of sentiment, and to be considered solely from the standpoint of what will best conserve the material interests of the American people. The decision of that question should rest upon well ascertained facts and the correct interpretation of their meaning. The farmer as a rule is not a theorist, and in the hard school of experience he has learned that upon his own individual efforts must depend that measure of prosperity which he would enjoy. Any plan which promises him a larger remuneration for his toil deserves his studied consideration, but his own experience must warn him against accepting too readily, and without due inquiry, any theory that would substitute an act of Congress for individual exertion as the royal road to prosperity.

It is claimed, in perfect good faith, that by the free coinage of silver the condition of the farmer will be improved; that he will get a higher price for his products. In fact, it is urged that it is the farmer who will be the largest beneficiary under free coinage of silver. This claim might be considered an untried theory, and, like all theoretical dogma, fairly open to criticism until its merits are tested by reason and experience, but that there are certain opposing facts of history and record which are beyond dispute.

The free coinage of silver *with the commercial value of silver less than the coining value* is an experiment which the United States, in the more than a century of its existence, has tried just once, and then

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SPEECH

OF

Judge Geo. N. Aldredge,

OF DALLAS, TEXAS,

ON

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON,

1896

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SPEECH

OF

JUDGE GEO. N. ALDREDGE,

OF DALLAS, TEXAS,

ON

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

1896

The proposition that this Government should coin silver for the world, in unlimited amount, at double its market value, is so repugnant to the common sense of mankind, that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it; and would be, but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists. If our Government were asked to declare that two quarts equaled a gallon, or to revise the multiplication table and enact that ten times ten equaled two hundred, all men would see the folly; but when asked to believe that ten dollars worth of silver, by being touched by the Government stamp, instantly becomes worth twenty dollars, many people honestly believe this miracle may be accomplished, and many others affect to believe it, for practical purposes. In all ages of the world there have been delusions in reference to money, and in spite of uniform disastrous results, many are ever ready to listen to the teachings of any charlatan who claims that he has discovered a shorter route to wealth. They refuse to apply to money that hard common sense which they exercise in dealing with the everyday affairs of life. The ignorant have always had superstition about silver. Among the negroes of the South nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

That our ancestors a hundred years ago fixed a unit of value in gold or silver and fixed a ratio between them is immaterial to us. Their example in so doing is not more binding on us than their methods of business, their means of transportation, or the implements with which they sowed and reaped. It would be a sad commentary upon our intelligence if we had learned nothing in a hundred years. We do know that in fixing a ratio they attributed no magic to the Government stamp, but sought diligently to ascertain the market value of the two metals in the leading nations of the world and conformed, as they thought, strictly to this market ratio. By pursuing the method adopted by them we would now fix the ratio at about 32 to 1. The consistent man is not the one who stands in one place always, regardless of the changing conditions around him, but it is he who, with intelligence and circumspection, adapts himself to the changed condition of affairs. For nearly twenty years every enlightened nation in the world has been on a gold standard basis. They are all representative governments and their laws are made by their people and for their people. The government which first established the gold standard is more obedient to the will of its people than ours is. When an important administration measure is defeated by the representatives of the English people the government is immediately placed in the hands of the opposition. The gold standard nations are those that have reclaimed the world from barbarism, and have given it all its learning and invention; where schools

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#101

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SPEECH

OF

MR. JUSTIN S. MORRILL,

OF VERMONT,

ON THE

FREE COINAGE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE BOND BILL,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

WASHINGTON.
1896.

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#102

"Will the laboring man be benefited or injured by reducing the value of the money in which his wages are paid, and at the same time increasing the prices of the commodities for which his wages are expended?"

"To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or its purchasing power; it would still purchase only a dime's worth of goods."

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE

BEFORE THE

WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO

April 15, 1896

copy 2

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#104

Pamphlet collection

1896

A PLAIN TALK ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

By FRANCIS E. NIPHER.

HOW VALUES ARE FIXED.

CONGRESS has enacted that the value of 23.22 grains of gold shall be the unit of value. This does not, as many people think, fix the value of 23.22 grains of gold, but merely determines that whatever that value may be, it is to be the legal unit of value.

In order to determine the length of an iron rod, we must find how many times longer it is than some other familiar length, called the foot. The unit of length must be a length. Precisely so the unit of value must be a value, and it is the value adopted by Congress.

The value of any article is not a definite thing, nor is it a fixed thing. It differs with different people, and with the same person it varies from day to day. Personally I now consider the value of 23.22 grains of gold, in my hand, greater than five tons of pig-iron in my dooryard. I wouldn't know what to do with the iron. I couldn't use the iron myself and I couldn't market it to my advantage. Some other person having knowledge and facilities not possessed by me, might see a bargain in exchanging the gold for the iron. The value of gold in a pig-iron standard, or of pig-iron in a gold standard,

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#103

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Silver

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or Gold

or Both

1896.

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#1105

The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.
—WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE VITAL ISSUE

Pamphlet collection

An Honest Dollar the Basis of Prosperity

By

HON. DAVID JAYNE HILL, LL.D.

Published by the
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Present Importance of the Subject.—The real issue before the people between the Democratic party and its Populist allies on the one hand and the Republican party on the other, in the Presidential campaign of 1900, is the same that divided them in 1896. While maintaining its adherence to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the Democratic party, for the sake of obscuring the issue, represents the pretended "Imperialism" of the Republican Administration as the important question to be determined by the people, hoping thereby to secure its own advent to power. *The only positive course of action proposed by the Kansas City Platform is the adoption of its theory of coinage;* every other doctrine of that political programme is purely negative and consists in a profession of opposition to certain views of public policy attributed to the party in power.

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#106
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MONEY

....BY....

ABBOT KINNEY

Price 10 Cents

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#107

Pamphlet
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Brownell, Francis Herbert.

STATEMENT OF A PLAN
FOR PURCHASE OF CURRENT SILVER PRODUCTION
OF
UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND MEXICO
PENDING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE SUBJECT OF SILVER

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#108

Pamphlet collection

LIMITED BIMETALLISM AT NO FIXED RATIO AND BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS IN RELATION TO SILVER

by

FRANCIS H. BROWNELL

Chairman of the Board of
American Smelting and Refining Company

120 Broadway

New York City

February 8, 1932

— Copy 2 —

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#109

BIMETALLISM

The Way Out of Depression

An Address By

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, JR.

Issued Under the Authority of

THE BIMETALLIC ASSOCIATION

22 [1932]

HG 556

#110

Pamphlet collection

Colleague of Lindbergh, Sr.

Presents Bill to Congress To End Depression By Unlimited Coinage of Silver At Its Market Value.

(Photo by Blank-Stoller, Inc.)

WALTER LAFFERTY

Served in Congress March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1915; Friend, And Ardent Supporter of the Money Bills of, Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.; Oldest Licensed Pilot Ever to Have Flown Alone from New York to Washington and Return in an Afternoon, or at All; Author of Bill, Herewith Submitted, to End Depression By the Unlimited Coinage of Silver by the "Ounce", and Issuance of "Ounce" Treasury Notes Thereon, Both to Circulate as Lawful Money at the Market Value of the Silver, as Promulgated by Monthly Treasury Bulletins.

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#111

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MONEY

THE SILVER QUESTION

and

BIMETALLISM

By JAMES H. TELLER

SPEAR PRINTING CO.
Publishers
Denver, Colorado
1932

X-HG 556

#112

Pamphlet collection

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST FREE SILVER COINAGE

AT 16 TO 1.

illiam reston
W. P. HILL,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

X-HG 631
#113

Painless Taxation Coming Up

RAYMOND JEROME BEACH

X-HG799
.I8G5

PARTITO NAZIONALE FASCISTA

COMANDO GENERALE DELLA G. I. L.

#114

ORDINAMENTO DEL COMANDO GENERALE DELLA GIOVENTÙ ITALIANA DEL LITTORIO

(RELAZIONE E DECRETO DEL SEGRETARIO DEL P. N. F., MINISTRO SEGRETARIO DI STATO, COMANDANTE GENERALE DELLA G. I. L., 18 DICEMBRE 1942-XXI, PUBBLICATI NELLA "GAZZETTA UFFICIALE" DEL 30 DICEMBRE 1942-XXI, N. 308)

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